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$$1 \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x} + a(a, 0) \quad \square \quad f(1) \cdot f(-1) = -1 \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \quad \ln x > \frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{2}{ex} \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square \square \quad \left(\frac{1}{e} + a\right)(-e + a) = -1 \quad \square \square \quad a, 0 \quad \square \square \quad a = 0 \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x}, f'(x) = \frac{1-x}{e^x} \square$$

$$\square \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad x < 1 \quad \square \square \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad x > 1 \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (-\infty, 1) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (1, +\infty) \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \ln x > \frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{2}{ex} \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x \ln x > \frac{x}{e^x} - \frac{2}{e} \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = x \ln x \quad \square \square \quad g'(x) = 1 + \ln x \square$$

$$\square \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad x > \frac{1}{e} \quad \square \square \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad 0 < x < \frac{1}{e} \square$$

$$\therefore g(x) \square \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \left(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore g(x) \dots g\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -\frac{1}{e} \square$$

$$\square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square \quad (0, +\infty) \square \quad f(x)_{\max} = f(1) = \frac{1}{e} \square$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{x}{e^x} - \frac{2}{e}\right)_{\max} = -\frac{1}{e} \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$2 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \ln(e^x + k)(k \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad R \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad e \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad k \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x \square \square \square \quad \frac{\ln x}{f(x)} = x^2 - 2ex + m \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \cdot \text{funktionswert} \quad f(x) = \ln(e^x + k) \cdot k \quad \text{funktionswert} \cdot R \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad f(-x) = -f(x) \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad \ln(e^x + k) = 0 \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad k = 0 \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad k = 0 \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad f(x) = x \quad \text{funktionswert} \cdot R \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \cdot \text{funktionswert} \quad f(x) = x \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad \frac{\ln x}{x} = x^2 - 2ex + m \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad h(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad (x > 0) \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad g(x) = x^2 - 2ex + m \quad (x > 0) \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad h'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad h'(x) = 0 \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad x = e \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad x \in (0, e) \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad h'(x) > 0 \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad h(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad (0, e) \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad x \in (e, +\infty) \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad h'(x) < 0 \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad h(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad (e, +\infty) \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad x = e \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad h(x)_{\max} = h(e) = \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad g(x) = (x - e)^2 - e^2 + m$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad g(x) = (x - e)^2 - e^2 + m \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad (0, e) \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad (e, +\infty) \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad x = e \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad g(x)_{\min} = g(e) = m - e^2 \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad m - e^2 > \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad m > e^2 + \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad m - e^2 = \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad m = e^2 + \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

$$\text{funktionswert} \quad m - e^2 < \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{funktionswert} \quad m < e^2 + \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{funktionswert}$$

funktionswert

$$\square \quad m > e^2 + \frac{1}{e} \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad m = e^2 + \frac{1}{e} \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad m < e^2 + \frac{1}{e} \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$3 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \ln x \quad g(x) = x + m \quad (m \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \quad f(x), g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad m \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \quad x > 0 \quad \square \square \quad \frac{e^x + (2 - e)x - 1}{x} \dots \ln x + 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square \quad F(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) = \ln x \cdot x \quad (x > 0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad F(x) = \frac{1-x}{x} \quad \square$$

$$\square 0 < x < 1 \quad \square \square \quad F(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \quad F(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square x > 1 \quad \square \square \quad F(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \quad F(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x = 1 \quad \square \square \quad F(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad F(1) = -1 - m \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x), g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad F(x), 0 \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square -1 - m, 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad m \dots -1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad m \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad [-1, +\infty) \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square \quad \ln x, x - 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x, \ln x + 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad \frac{e^x + (2 - e)x - 1}{x} \dots \ln x + 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad e^x - (e - 2)x - 1 \dots x^2 \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$h(x) = e^x - x^2 - (e-2)x - 1 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$h(x) = e^x - 2x - (e-2)$$

$$m(x) = e^x - 2x - (e-2) \quad (x > 0)$$

$$m'(x) = e^x - 2$$

$$0 < x < \ln 2 \implies m'(x) < 0 \implies m(x)$$

$$x > \ln 2 \implies m'(x) > 0 \implies m(x)$$

$$h(0) = 3 - e > 0 \quad h'(1) = 0$$

$$0 < \ln 2 < 1 \implies h'(\ln 2) < 0$$

$$x_0 \in (0, \ln 2) \implies h(x_0) = 0$$

$$x \in (0, x_0) \implies h'(x) > 0 \implies h(x)$$

$$x \in (x_0, 1) \implies h'(x) < 0 \implies h(x)$$

$$x \in (1, +\infty) \implies h'(x) > 0 \implies h(x)$$

$$h(0) = h'(1) = 0$$

$$h(x) \dots 0$$

$$x > 0 \implies \frac{e^x + (2-e)x - 1}{x} \dots \ln x + 1$$

$$f(x) = xe^x - \ln x \quad \ln 2 \approx -0.693 \quad \sqrt{e} \approx 1.648$$

$$x \cdot 1 \implies f(x)$$

2.  $x > 0$   $f(x) > \frac{27}{20}$

$$f(x) = x e^x - \ln x \quad f'(x) = (x+1)e^x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x.1 \square \square (x+1)e \dots 2e \square \frac{1}{x} \square 1 \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) - 2e - 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$\square \quad f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 1.25e^{\frac{1}{4}} - 4 < 1.25 \times 2 - 4 < 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{e} - 2 > \frac{3}{2} \times 1.648 - 2 = 0.472 > 0$$

$f(x) \in (0, +\infty)$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上为增函数.}$$

$$(X_0 + 1)e^{X_0} = \frac{1}{X_0} \quad X_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore X = X_0 + f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \cdot f(x_0) = x_0 e^{x_0} - \ln x_0 = \frac{1}{x_0 + 1} - \ln x_0 \quad \frac{1}{4} < x_0 < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \in \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$\therefore f(x_0) \dots f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{3} + n2 > \frac{2}{3} + 0.693 > 1.369 > \frac{27}{20} \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) > \frac{27}{20} \quad \square$$

5.  $f(x) = x^2 e^x - \ln x$  ( $\ln 2 \approx 0.6931, \sqrt{e} \approx 1.649$ )

$$\square \square \square \square \quad x.1 \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x > 0 \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) > 1 \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \quad (0, +\infty) \square$$

$$f(x) = xe^x(x+2) - \frac{1}{x} \square$$

$$x.1 \square \square \quad xe^x(x+2) \dots 3e^{\square} - 1, \dots - \frac{1}{x} < 0 \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) > 0 \square \quad f(x) \square [1 \square +\infty) \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square (x) \square \quad 0 < x, \frac{1}{e} \square \square \quad x^2 e^x > 0 \square \square \quad \ln x + 1, 0 \square$$

$$\therefore x^2 e^x > \ln x + 1 \square \square \quad f(x) > 1 \square \quad x \in (0, \frac{1}{e}] \square \square \square$$

$$(ii) \square \quad x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \square \square \quad f(x) \square \quad x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{5\sqrt{e}}{4} - 2 > 0 \square$$

$$\therefore x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \dots f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{4} + \ln 2 \approx 1.1063 > 1 \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) > 1 \square \quad x \in [\frac{1}{2} \square +\infty) \square \square \square \square$$

$$(iii) \square \quad \frac{1}{e} < x < \frac{1}{2} \square \square \quad f(x) = e^x(x^2 + 2x) - \frac{1}{x} \square$$

$$f(\frac{1}{2}) > 0 \square \quad f(\frac{1}{e}) < 0 \square$$

$$\square \quad \exists x_0 \in (\frac{1}{e} \square \frac{1}{2}) \square \square \square \quad f(x_0) = 0 \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \square \quad x > 0 \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore x = x_0 \quad f'(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$e^{x_0}(x_0^2 + 2x_0) - \frac{1}{x_0} = 0 \quad x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \square \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \cdot f(x_0) = x_0^2 e^{x_0} \cdot \ln x_0 = \frac{1}{x_0 + 2} \cdot \ln x_0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{e} < x_0 < \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} \cdot \ln x \quad \square \quad \left[\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore g(x) > g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+2} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{2} = 0.4 + \ln 2 > 1 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \cdot f(x_0) > 1 \quad x \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad x > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) > 1 \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$6 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \ln x \cdot e^{-x} \quad \square \quad g(x) = a(x^2 - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \square \square \square \quad y = f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad h(x) = g(x) \cdot f(x) + \frac{e^x - ex}{xe^x} \quad \square \square \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 3 \square \square \quad f(x) < g(x) \quad \square \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{e}{e^x} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad f \quad \square 1 \square = -1 \quad \square \quad f \quad \square e \square = 1 \cdot e^{-e} = 1 \cdot \frac{e}{e^e} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad y = f(x) \quad \square \quad (1, e) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore y = f(x)$$

$$h(x) = a(x^2 - 1) - \frac{1}{x} - \ln x + e^{1/x} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{e}{e^x} = ax^2 - a - \ln x$$

$$h(x) = 2ax - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2ax^2 - 1}{x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$a, 0 \quad h(x) < 0 \quad h(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > 0 \quad h(x) = 0 \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}$$

$$\therefore x \in (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}) \quad h(x) < 0 \quad h(x)$$

$$x \in (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}, +\infty) \quad h(x) > 0 \quad h(x)$$

$$a, 0 \quad h(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > 0 \quad h(x) \quad (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}) \quad (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}, +\infty)$$

$$\ln x - \frac{e}{e^x} < a(x^2 - 1) - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$a(x^2 - 1) - \ln x > \frac{1}{x} - \frac{e}{e^x} \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$k(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{e}{e^x} = \frac{e^x - ex}{xe^x}$$

$$k_1(x) = e^x - ex \quad k_1(x) = e^x - e$$

$$x > 1 \quad k_1(x) > 0$$

$$k_1(x) \quad (1, +\infty)$$



$$k_1(x) > k_1 = 0 \quad k(x) > 0$$

$$a, 0 \quad x > 1$$

$$a(x^2 - 1) - \ln x < 0 \quad f(x) > g(x)$$

$$f(x) < g(x) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad a > 0$$

$$a > 0 \quad h(x) = a(x^2 - 1) - \ln x$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} > 1 \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \in (1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}) \quad h(x) \quad x \in (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}, +\infty) \quad h(x)$$

$$h(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}) < h \quad k(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}) > 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} > 1 \quad f(x) < g(x)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) < g(x)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} > 1 \quad a < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$s(x) = a(x^2 - 1) - \ln x - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{e}{e^x}$$

$$s(x) = 2ax - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{e}{e^x}$$

$$2ax \cdot x \quad k_1(x) = e^x - ex > 0$$

$$\frac{e}{e^x} < \frac{1}{x} - \frac{e}{e^x} > -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\square \square \quad s(x) > x - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} > \frac{x^2 - 2 + 1}{x^2} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad s(x) \underset{(1,+\infty)}{\square} \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad s(x) > s \underset{1}{\square} = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a. \frac{1}{2} \square \square \quad f(x) < g(x) \underset{(1,+\infty)}{\square} \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad a \in [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \square \square \quad f(x) < g(x) \underset{(1,+\infty)}{\square} \square \square \square \square$$

$$7 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = e^x \ln x + \frac{2e^{x-1}}{x} \square \square \square \quad f(x) > 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = e^x \ln x + \frac{2}{x} e^{x-1} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x) > 1 \square \square \square \quad x \ln x > x e^{x-1} - \frac{2}{e} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad g(x) = x \ln x \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g'(x) = 1 + \ln x \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad x \in (0, \frac{1}{e}) \square \square \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (\frac{1}{e}, +\infty) \square \square \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) \underset{(0, \frac{1}{e})}{\square} \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (\frac{1}{e}, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad g(x) \underset{(0, +\infty)}{\square} \square \square \square \square \square \quad g(\frac{1}{e}) = -\frac{1}{e} \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad h(x) = x e^{x-1} - \frac{2}{e} \square \square \quad h(x) = e^{-x} (1-x) \quad \square$$

$$\forall x \in (0,1) \quad h(x) > 0$$

$$\forall x \in (1, +\infty) \quad h(x) < 0$$

$$h(x) \text{ is increasing on } (0,1) \text{ and decreasing on } (1, +\infty)$$

$$h(x) \text{ is increasing on } (0, +\infty) \text{ and } h(1) = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$g_{\max}(x) = h(1) = h_{\min}(x)$$

$$\forall x > 0 \quad g(x) > h(x) \quad f(x) > 1$$

$$f(x) = \ln x + \frac{a}{x} - x$$

$$a = -2 \quad f(x)$$

$$a = 1 \quad f(x) - \frac{1}{e^x} + x > 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a = -2 \quad f(x) = \ln x - \frac{2}{x} - x \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} - 1 = -\frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in (0,2) \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in (2, +\infty) \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ is increasing on } (0,2) \text{ and decreasing on } (2, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ has a maximum at } x=2 \quad f(2) = \ln 2 - 3 \quad f(x)$$

$$a = 1 \quad f(x) - \frac{1}{e^x} + x = \ln x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x}$$

$$\ln x + \frac{1}{x} > \frac{1}{e^x} \quad x \ln x + 1 > \frac{x}{e^x}$$

$$g(x) = x \ln x + 1 \quad g'(x) = 1 + \ln x$$

$$(0, \frac{1}{e}) \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g(x) \text{ } \quad (\frac{1}{e}, +\infty) \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad g(x) \text{ }$$

$$g(x) \cdot g(\frac{1}{x}) = 1 - \frac{1}{e}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{x}{e^x} \quad h'(x) = \frac{1-x}{e^x}$$

$$(0, 1) \quad h'(x) > 0 \quad h(x) \text{ } \quad (1, +\infty) \quad h'(x) < 0 \quad h(x) \text{ }$$

$$h(x), h(1) = \frac{1}{e} < 1 - \frac{1}{e}$$

$$h(x) < g(x) \quad \frac{x}{e^x} < x \ln x + 1 \quad x \ln x + 1 - \frac{x}{e^x} > 0 \quad \ln x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x} > 0$$

$$f(x) - \frac{1}{e^x} + x > 0 \quad (0, +\infty) \text{ }$$

$$9 \quad f(x) = e^{x-a} - \ln(x+a)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \text{ }$$

$$a, 1 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) = e^{x-\frac{1}{2}} - \ln(x+\frac{1}{2}) \quad f(x) = e^{x-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{x+\frac{1}{2}} \quad (x > -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$y = e^{x-\frac{1}{2}} \quad y' = -\frac{1}{x+\frac{1}{2}} \quad f(x) \quad (-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \text{ }$$

$$f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0 \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x > \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \text{ }$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \text{ } 1 \quad f(x) \text{ } \dots 6 \text{ }$$

$$a, 1 \quad x \in (-a, +\infty) \quad x - a, x - 1 \quad x + a, x + 1$$

$$\therefore e^{x-a} \dots e^{x-1} \ln(x+a), \ln(x+1) \dots e^{x-a} - \ln(x+a) \dots e^{x-1} - \ln(x+1)$$

$$a=1 \quad f(x) = e^{x-1} - \ln(x+1) > 0$$

$$a=1 \quad f(x) = e^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{e} - 1 < 0 \quad f(1) = \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-1, +\infty) \quad x_0 \in (0, 1)$$

$$x \in (-1, x_0) \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x \in (x_0, +\infty) \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$x = x_0 \quad f(x)$$

$$f(x_0) = 0 \quad e^{x_0-1} = \frac{1}{x_0+1} \quad \ln(x_0+1) = 1 - x_0$$

$$f(x) \dots f(x_0) = e^{x_0-1} - \ln(x_0+1) = \frac{1}{x_0+1} + x_0 - 1 = \frac{x_0^2}{x_0+1} > 0$$

$$a, 1 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \dots 12$$

$$e^{x-1} \dots x+1 \quad x-1 \dots \ln x$$

$$g(x) = e^x - x - 1 \quad g'(x) = e^x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$g(x) \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore g(x) = e^x - x - 1 \quad g(0) = 0 \quad e^{x-1} \dots x+1$$

$$h(x) = x-1 - \ln x \quad h'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$h(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore h(x) = x-1 - \ln x \quad h'(x) = 0 \quad x-1 - \ln x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{x-a} \dots x - a + 1}{x + a - 1} \ln(x+a)$$

$$x=a \quad a=1 \quad x+a=1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{x-a} > \ln(x+a)}{f(x) > 0} \dots 12$$

$$f(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + x + 1$$

$$a = -2 \quad f(x)$$

$$a=0 \quad xe^x \dots f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$x \in (0, +\infty), \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2x + 1 = \frac{-2x^2 + x + 1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad f(x) \quad (0, 1)$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad x > 1 \quad f(x) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$x=1 \quad f(x)$$

$$F(x) = xe^x - f(x) = xe^x - \ln x - x - 1 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$F(x) = (x+1)e^x - \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{x+1}{x}(xe^x - 1)$$

$$G(x) = xe^x - 1 \quad G(x) = (x+1)e^x > 0 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$G(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad G(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$G(0) = -1 < 0 \quad G(1) = e - 1 > 0 \quad c \in (0, 1) \quad G(c) = 0$$

$$x \in (0, c) \quad G(x) < 0 \quad x \in (c, +\infty) \quad G(x) > 0$$

$$x \in (0, c) \quad F(x) < 0 \quad x \in (c, +\infty) \quad F(x) > 0$$

$$F(x) \quad (0, c) \quad (c, +\infty) \quad F(x) \dots F(c) = c!e^c - \ln c - c - 1$$

$$\square G[\mathbf{c}]=0 \square d[e^x-1]=0 \square d[e^x]=1 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \ln x+c=0 \square$$

$$\square\square F[\mathbf{c}]=0 \square F(x)..F[\mathbf{c}]=0 \square \square \square \square \square \square x e^x..f(x) \square$$

$$11\square\square\square\square\square f(x)=ae^x \square g(x)=\ln x+b \square \square \square \square a \square b \in R \square \in \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 1\square\square F(x)=xe^f(x) \square \square a=e^{-1} \square \square \square F(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2\square \square \square \square \square \square a=e^{-1} \square b<1 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square y=f(x) \square y=g(x) \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 3\square\square a.\frac{2}{e} \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x)>\frac{1}{2}g(x)-\frac{1}{2} \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square F(x)=xe^{x^{-1}} \square F(X)=(x+1)e^{x^{-1}} \square$$

$$\square x \in (-\infty,-1) \square \square F(x)<0 \square F(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square x \in (-1,+\infty) \square \square F(x)>0 \square F(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square x=-1 \square \square F(x) \square \square \square \square \square F(-1)=-e^2 \square$$

$$\square 2\square\square F(x)=e^{x^{-1}} \square$$

$$\therefore f(x)=e^{x^{-1}} \square (me^{x^{n-1}}) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square y=e^{x^{n-1}}x+(1-m)e^{x^{n-1}} \square$$

$$\square g(x)=\frac{1}{x} \square$$

$$\therefore g(x)=\ln x+b \square \square (n\ln m+b) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square y=\frac{1}{n}x+\ln m+b-1 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^{x^{n-1}}=\frac{1}{n} \\ (1-m)e^{x^{n-1}}=\ln m+b-1 \end{array} \right. \square \square (m-1)e^{x^{n-1}}-m+b=0 \square$$

$$\square h(m)=(m-1)e^{m^{-1}}-m+b \square \square h(x)=me^{x^{n-1}}-1 \square$$

$$\square \square 1\square\square m<-1 \square \square h(m) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square h(m)<0 \square$$

$$\square m > 1 \square \square h(m) \square \square \square \square \square h \square 1 \square = 0 \square m < 1 \square \square h(m) < 0 \square$$

$$\therefore \square m < 1 \square \square h(m) < 0 \square \square h(m) \square \square \square \square \square m > 1 \square \square h(m) > 0 \square \square h(m) \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square 1 \square \square h(b-1) = (b-2)e^{b-2} + 1 \therefore \frac{1}{e} + 1 > 0 \square$$

$$\square h(3-b) = (2-b)e^{2-b} + 2b-3 > (2-b)(3-b) + 2b-3 = (b-\frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0 \square$$

$$h \square 1 \square = b-1 < 0 \square \square \square \square \square h(m) \square (b-1, 1) \square (1, 3-b) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square b < 1 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square y = f(x) \square y = g(x) \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 3 \square \square \square \square f(x) > g(x) - b \Leftrightarrow \frac{ae^x}{x} - \ln x > 0 \square$$

$$\square G(x) = \frac{ae^x}{x} - \ln x (x > 0) \square \square \square \square \square a \cdot \frac{2}{e^2} \square \square G(x) \square \square \square \square \square 0 \square$$

$$\square \square G(x) = \frac{a(x-1)e^x}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{a(x-1)e^x - x}{x^2} \square$$

$$\textcircled{1} \square 0 < x, 1 \square \square G(x) < 0 \square G(x) \therefore G \square 1 \square = ae > 0 \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \square x > 1 \square \square G(x) = \frac{a(x-1)}{x^2} [e^x - \frac{x}{a(x-1)}] \square \square H(x) = e^x - \frac{x}{a(x-1)} \square$$

$$H(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{a(x-1)^2} > 0 \square \square H \square 2 \square = e^2 - \frac{2}{a} = \frac{ae^2 - 2}{a} \dots 0 \square$$

$$H(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{a(x-1)^2} > 0 \square \square H \square 2 \square = e^2 - \frac{2}{a} = \frac{ae^2 - 2}{a} \dots 0$$

$$\square t \in (1, 2) \square \square \frac{t}{a(t-1)} > e^2 \square \square 1 < t < \frac{ae^2}{ae^2 - 1} \square$$



$$H(x) = e^x - \frac{t}{a(t-1)} < e^2 - e^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore H(x) < 0 \quad H(x) \quad x \in (1, 2)$$

$$G(x) \quad x \in (1, 2) \quad G(x) = \frac{ae^x}{x} - \ln x$$

$$H(x) = e^x - \frac{x}{a(x-1)} = 0 \quad e^x = \frac{x}{a(x-1)} \quad G(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} - \ln x$$

$$\therefore G(x) = -\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{x} < 0 \quad G(x) \quad (1, 2)$$

$$\therefore G(x) > G(2) = 1 - \ln 2 > 0 \quad G(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{e} \quad f(x) > f(x) - h$$

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